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extent been ignored in American jurisdictions. In the American courts, construction is much less bound by authority, but no theory has been developed, and Mr. Kales is content to state the result of the Illinois decisions, confining his comments to defects of reasoning and logic. This is valuable so far as it goes, but it does not go very far.

The criticism thus offered goes to the plan of the book, not to its execution. The law of limitations, restraints, and conditions imposed upon property is one of the great fields of jurisprudence. The American law upon the subject is largely archaic, arbitrary, even unintelligible; it calls for statement in new terms, for legislative readjustments, for constructive effort in every direction which requires full command of the cases, but also a spirit of emancipation from case law. Only those who make this branch of the law their principal study can hope to master it, and to them we must look for leadership in reform. Such leadership we had a right to expect from Mr. Kales, and we are disappointed not to get it in this treatise.

It is of course a legitimate ambition to write a practitioner's handbook of the first order, and that Mr. Kales has done. He has placed the profession under great obligation; and in Illinois the treatise is sure to become a "book of authority."

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The Law of Damages and Compensation. By F. O. Arnold. Second Edition. London, Butterworth & Co., 1919. pp. lxxxvi, 408.

That a second edition of this useful treatise has been called for so soon, in spite of the interruption of all intellectual and commercial activities caused by the war, is perhaps the best guarantee of the excellence of the work. The new edition adds a chapter dealing with the damages for infringement of copyright, patent and trade mark, a section on damages for the tort of maintenance, and also a discussion of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1917. Other war legislation has been ignored, as being ephemeral in its nature. Important cases decided since the first edition was published have of course been incorporated in the second edition.

Though we acknowledge the difficulties of presentation of a subject which has developed in such an empirical way as has the subject of Damages, nevertheless it would seem that the author has hardly made the most out of the possibilities of consecutive logical arrangement of his subject. The usual arrangement has been followed; namely, a presentation first of general principles, so far as these have been developed, followed by a discussion of the measure of damages in particular actions. But this "general part" occupies only a little more than ten per cent of the volume, whereas in the last revision of the other standard English text, by Mayne, almost thirty per cent of the book is devoted to this phase of the subject, while in our standard American text the ratio is forty per cent of the whole. The sub-topics of this part are identical with those in Mayne; namely, measures of damages, liquidated damages or penalty, and interest.

It would seem, too, that since the subject of Damages is of comparatively modern growth more might be made of the historical development of that body of rules which has grown up since North, C. J., said that the "jury are the proper judges" of the measure of damage. If the cases are followed historically, we can observe this process of transfer from jury to court, from the facts of isolated cases to the rule of law, in course of development. The answer to this criticism may well be that the book is not designed primarily for students of law in general but rather for English practitioners. As a presentation of the

law of England and not of Anglo-American law, and of that law as it is, and not what it is coming to be or possibly ought to be, the book is well done. But for the American student of law it lacks the inspiring quality that comes from extension historically to show the development of principles and extension spatially to American applications and expansions of such principles. Such a text as this may well be considered simply a medium for presenting in clear and succinct form the decisions of the courts of the jurisdiction in which it is published. But if it is intended for students of law, there seems to be a demand for something more than a glorified digest of the cases, something akin to the lectures of a teacher handling cases before his classes. This treatise performs the first of these functions most admirably; if however the true aim of such a work is the second mentioned, then it leaves something to be desired. It is apparently an English barrister's book prepared for those of like attainments.

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The United States of America: A Study in International Organization. By James Brown Scott. New York, Oxford University Press, 1920. pp. xix, 605.

This volume is apparently the result of the labors of the learned and indefatigable Dr. Scott, Director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. We say "apparently" because under modern methods of the fabrication and the quantity production of law books, it is not always easy to tell in a given case how much is the work of the author and how much the work of obscure clerks.

We are informed in the preface that it is the object of the author to state within the limits of a volume some of the international problems met and solved by the framers of the United States Constitution of 1787 in the belief that the experience of the American States is of value in any attempt to strengthen the union of the independent states of the world called the Society of Nations. We have thus paraphrased in simple construction the cumbersome sentence found at the close of the preface. We leave it to the learned reader to connect the "international problems met and solved" with the "experience of the American States."

Although we have no clear indication of the general subdivisions of the treatise, it appears, upon examination, that Chapters I to VI discuss the Colonial charters and the various movements toward a union of the several States prior to the Federal Constitution of 1787, Chapter III being especially devoted to the Articles of Confederation; Chapters VII to XVI discuss the proceedings in the Federal Convention of 1787, and refer at length to some of the various plans proposed for a Federal union; Chapters XVII, XVIII, and XIX are devoted to the nature of judicial power, with special attention stressed on the distinction between political and judicial power; Chapters XX, XXI, and XXII refer to the cases illustrating the extent and nature of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States; and in Chapter XXIII, we find a re-statement at greater length of the purpose of the book as set forth in the preface.

While the title leaves us in doubt as to whether the subject matter is the formation of the United States Constitution as an object lesson in international organization, or whether it is the operation of that Constitution, it seems reasonably clear on examination that the former is the general topic, and that there is little said about the operation except in reference to the judicial power of the Supreme Court. This is a matter of some regret. The history of the